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Mktg. Inf. &
Statistics Section

Crop Production

Release:
June 10, 1960
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF JUNE 1, 1960

All Wheat production is forecast at 1,271 million bushels, 13 percent more than the 1959 crop and 16 percent above average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 1,019 million bushels, 10 percent more than last year and 22 percent above average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 252 million bushels, 23 percent more than last year but 2 percent below average.

Peach production at 76.8 million bushels is 3 percent more than last year and 23 percent above average.

Pear crop is estimated at 28 million bushels, 6 percent less than last year and 5 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 27.0 million hundredweight, 15 percent more than last year and 10 percent above average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 14.5 million hundredweight, 2 percent more than the 1959 crop and 16 percent above average.

Milk production for May, estimated at 12.6 billion pounds, was nearly 1 percent more than last year and 1 percent above average.

Egg production for May, at 5.7 billion eggs, was 1 percent below last year but 1 percent above average.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (6-60) — Washington, D. C.

Crop	Yield per acre			Production (in thousands)		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated June 1, 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated June 1, 1960
Winter wheat.....bu.	20.2	22.8	25.0	833,697	923,449	1,019,282
	Percent	Condition Percent	Percent			
All spring wheat....bu.	84	85	91	258,374	204,702	1/252,028
Durum.....	82	89	92	---	---	---
Other spring.....	84	85	90	---	---	---
Rye.....	82	84	88	---	---	---
Hay, all.....	84	84	87	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	80	74	84	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	86	85	89	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy.....	85	86	90	---	---	---
Pasture.....	84	87	87	---	---	---

Crop	Production (in thousands)			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated June 1, 1960
Peaches .....bu.	2/ 62,528	2/ 71,069	2/ 74,339	76,809
Pears ....."	2/ 29,981	2/ 28,890	30,191	28,431
Sweet cherries ....ton	94	88	78	83
Apricots ..... "	2/ 195	2/ 108	230	223

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

Crop	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	118,424	109,155	129,330	129,000
Grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	41,040
Lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

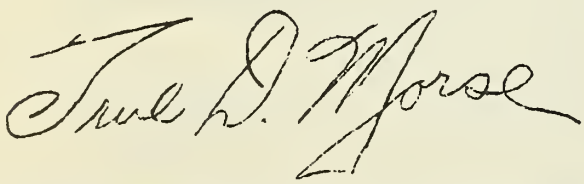
POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE HARVESTED			YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014
E.Spring	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287
L.Spring	183.5	138.1	153.0	134.8	170.6	176.4	24,501	23,558	26,995
E.Summer	127.5	114.8	114.4	98.6	123.8	126.4	12,461	14,215	14,461

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
April	10,802	11,209	11,313	5,729	5,824	5,508
May	12,500	12,536	12,626	5,593	5,760	5,674
Jan.-May Incl.	51,108	53,706	54,342	27,412	28,057	27,151

APPROVED:



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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1960

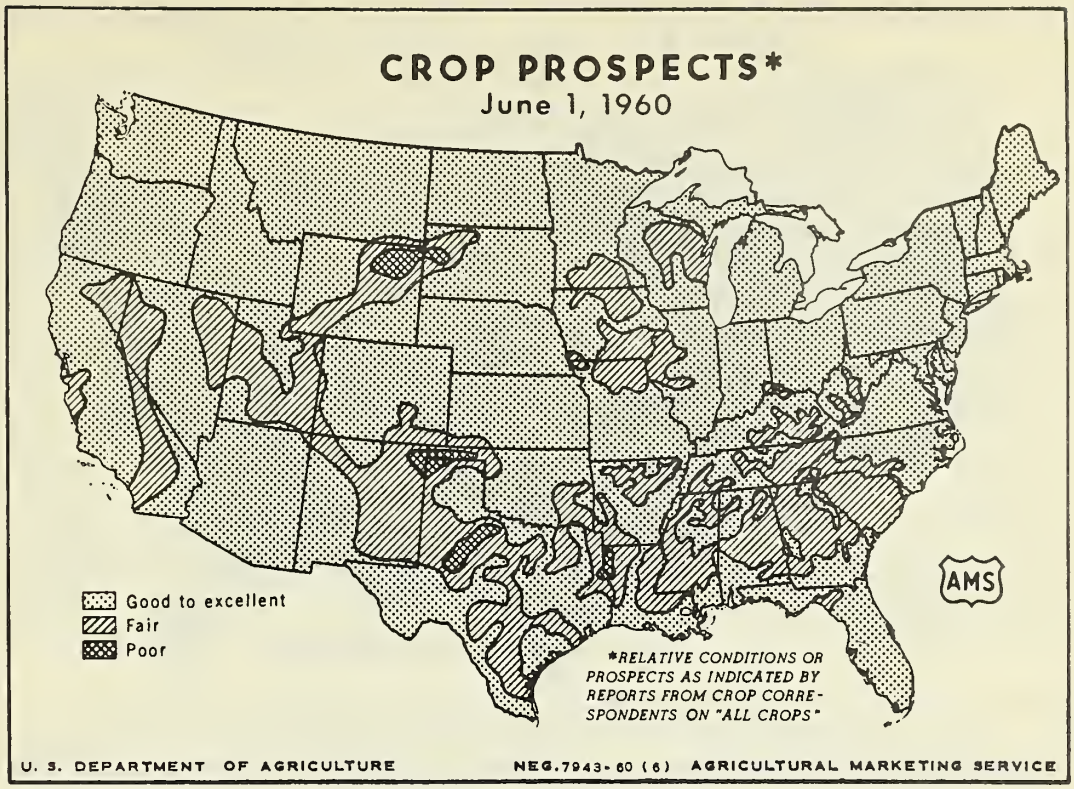
Winter wheat edged above the billion bushel mark as prospects improved in the Corn Belt and Central Plains. Spring wheat was seeded late but stands are good and current moisture supplies favorable. Combined winter and spring wheat production is expected to reach 1,271 million bushels, an eighth larger than the 1959 crop. Corn and soybean planting lags well behind usual in the North Central area as rain continued to hamper fieldwork. Cool weather in early May and light rainfall slowed crop growth in most of the South. Forage crop prospects are more favorable in northern sections than in the South and West. Deciduous fruit production is expected to fall below last year, and the 1959-60 citrus harvest is nearing completion. Stored water supplies are below average in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and southern California and streamflow is expected to be less than usual in California and most central Mountain areas. Some late season shortages could develop if heavy usage is required.

Crop prospects are mostly good to excellent in the Northwest, Northern and Central Great Plains, central and eastern Great Lakes region and the mid-Atlantic and northeastern areas. Prospects are only fair in the Southeast which was plagued by cool, wet weather early in the spring and light May rainfall. A cool, wet spring in the upper Mississippi Valley retarded planting operations and early vegetative growth, but a shift to more favorable weather could overcome some of the backwardness in this area. The southern High Plains were without significant rain for several weeks, but received relief early in June. Over much of the western Mountain area soil moisture is short and spring frosts nipped tender new growth.

The slow starting 1960 winter wheat crop now gives promise of being the fourth to reach a total of over 1 billion bushels as prospects edged upward in the Corn Belt and Central Plains during May. Per acre yield is nearly a fourth above average and second only to the outstanding 1958 record. Development in central and northern areas is later than last year as much of the crop was seeded late and a cold wet spring retarded early growth. Combines, already active in Texas and Oklahoma as weather permits, are expected to launch their full scale northward attack about mid-June.

Spring wheat was seeded late in the major producing areas, but stands are generally good as ample moisture supplies encouraged even germination. Cool weather retarded early growth, but recent warm temperatures have been beneficial. The all-spring wheat crop of 252 million bushels includes a durum crop much larger than in the past 2 years and about a fifth above average. Yield per seeded acre is expected to be well above last year's average outturn.

Temperatures during May were rather consistently above normal in the Northeast, but other areas were subjected to wide fluctuations. May was unseasonably cool in the West except for a warm period just before mid-month that brought record high temperatures for so early in the season to numerous Rocky Mountain locations. Most central and eastern areas were cool for the first half of the month, with freezing temperatures about


CROP PROSPECTS*
June 1, 1960
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
AMS
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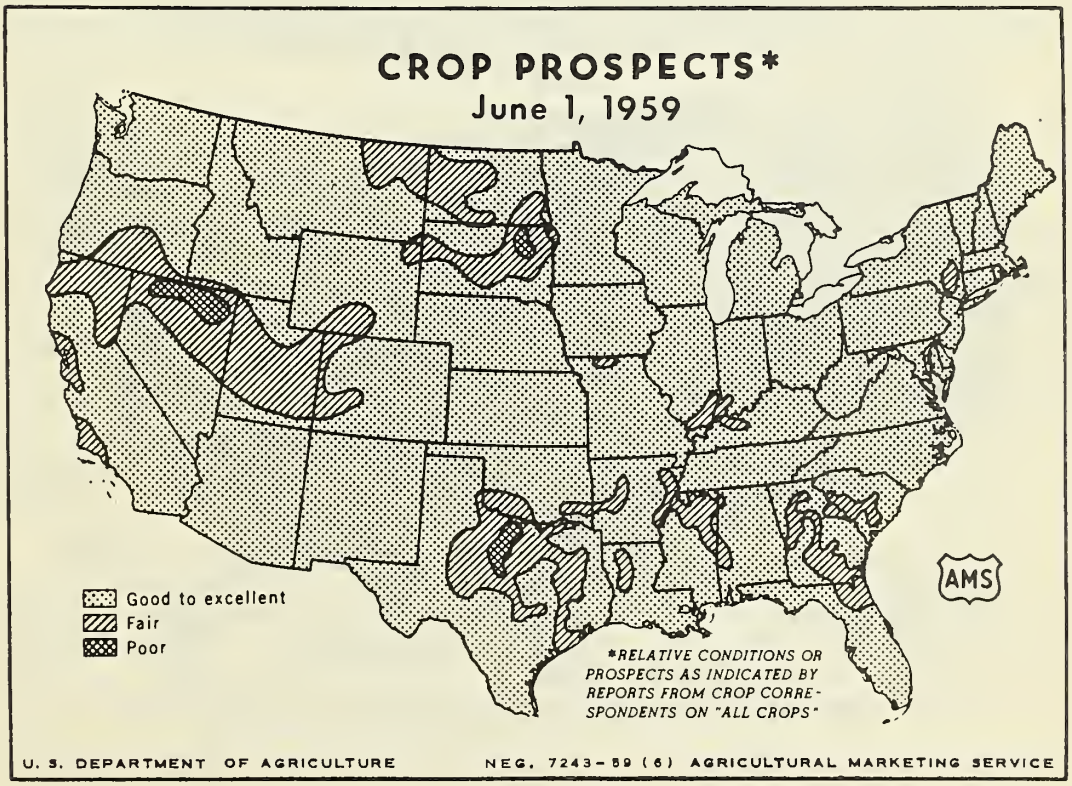
CROP PROSPECTS*
June 1, 1959
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
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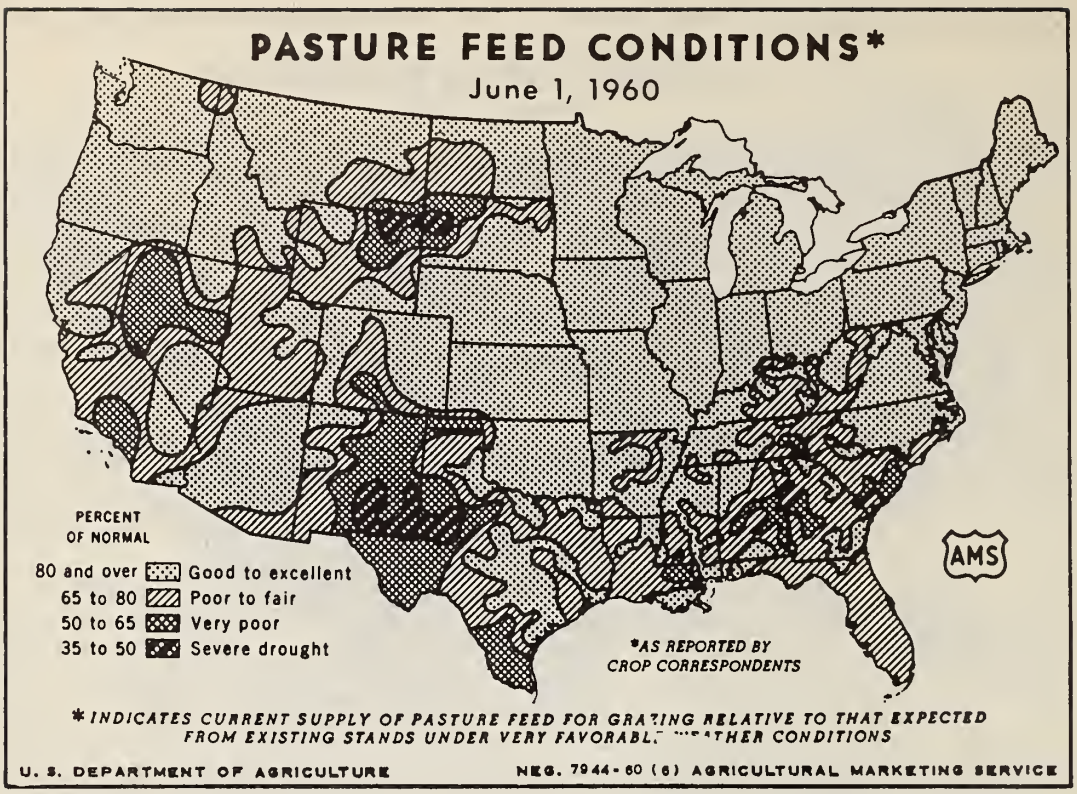
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
June 1, 1960
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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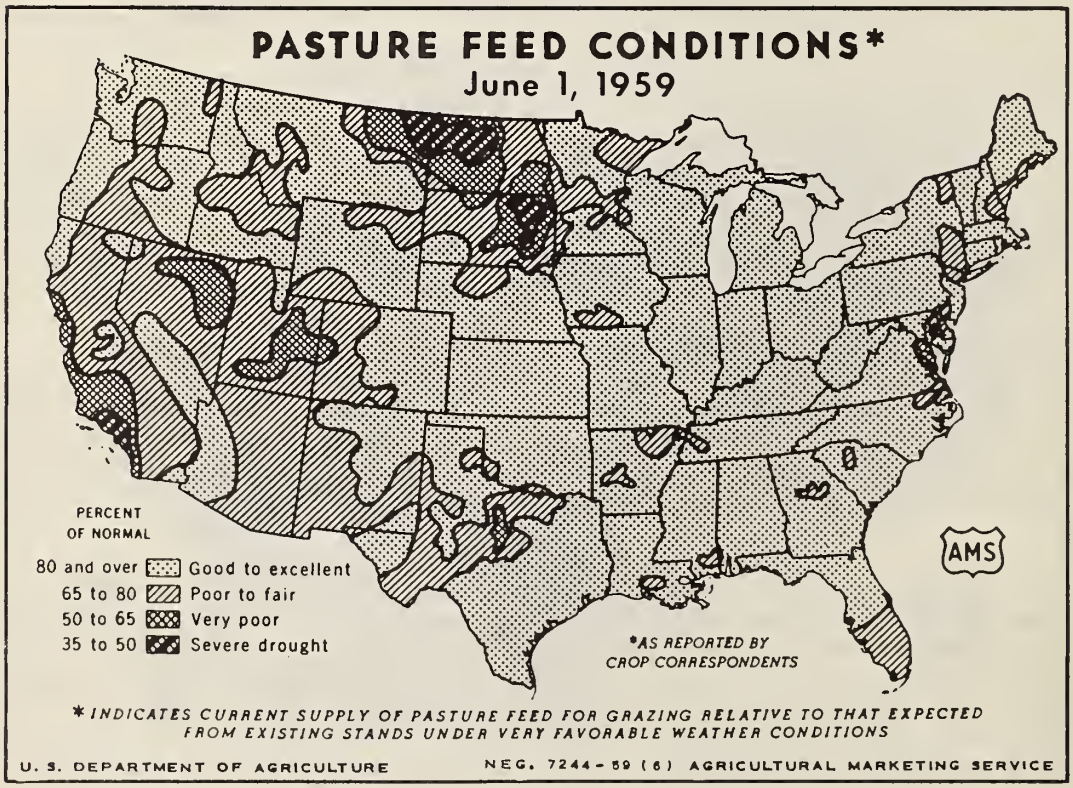
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
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the middle of the month plunging deep into the Central Plains and record low readings for so late in the season to the Gulf of Mexico.

Spring oats had a cold, wet planting season in the heavy producing North Central area, with most of the crop seeded two to three weeks later than usual. Winter barley prospects were generally favorable although stands were thinned by severe winter weather in parts of the central and southern Plains. Spring barley planting was practically finished in the major northern producing States with favorable moisture supplies to encourage good germination and early growth. Barley harvest was started in the South, active in the San Joaquin Valley of California, and the crop was mostly headed as far north as Kansas. Rye condition declined sharply during May in the central and southern Rocky Mountain States where moisture was scarce, but other States showed only minor gains or losses. Rice was virtually all seeded by June 1. Development is about normal in the South, and recent warmth in California is overcoming earlier slow growth. Flax harvest was nearing completion in Texas and will soon start in California. Flax seeding was nearly finished in South Dakota but a fifth of the Minnesota and two-fifths of the North Dakota acreage remained for planting in June.

Cool weather during the first half of the month necessitated extensive replanting of cotton in the south central and southeastern sections. Cotton planting was nearly complete in the Southeast by June 1, although much of the crop is late and stands still irregular in the driest localities in spite of repeated planting. Cotton is blooming in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend of Texas, and early June rain will spur planting activity in the High Plains where farmers have been waiting for planting moisture. Recent warmth was beneficial in the far Southwest after a prolonged cool period.

Corn planting has lagged seriously in most of the Corn Belt and some favorable weather breaks will be needed to match the high yield levels of the past 2 years. Progress was rapid in early June, to give hope that planting can still be finished in time for maturity before the average frost dates. Soybean planting was generally only 20 to 30 percent finished in the heavy producing North Central area, also well behind the usual amount for this date. Early soybeans are nearly all planted in the Southeast, but late seeding follows the harvest of small grains. Kansas sorghum planting was slightly ahead of average at thirty percent finished. The Texas acreage was about half planted but with moisture now available for germination on the High Plains operations will speed up sharply. Sorghums are coloring in the Lower Valley of Texas, and heading in the Coastal Bend area where moisture is needed to fill heads.

Sugar beet thinning, nearly finished in California, was in progress in other western States and southern portions of the eastern growing areas. Planting was nearly completed in Minnesota and North Dakota and about three-fourths completed in Michigan. A fourth to a third of the peanut acreage in the Carolinas remained for planting in June, but planting is virtually finished in other eastern areas.

Planting was active in southeastern Texas, beginning in northern portions of the State, and half finished in Oklahoma. Tobacco generally showed good growth in the southern growing areas although soils were dry in some localities. Burley plant beds were seeded late and cool weather slowed growth. Transplanting in the main burley areas was 2 to 3 weeks later than usual and progress slow as growers await sufficient plant growth for transplanting. Dry bean planting was advancing rapidly in western producing areas and progress in Michigan moved up to about the normal rate during the first week of June.

Pasture condition for the Nation equalled last year's favorable showing, although registered less than the usual seasonal improvement during May. Short moisture supplies and unseasonably cool periods slowed grass growth in most of the South and West, while in the northern sections ample moisture and warmer temperatures stimulated development. Late frosts, drying winds and light May rainfall retarded growth in the central and southern Rocky Mountain regions, and substantial moisture is needed to improve summer forage prospects. Hay crops made excellent growth in the Northeastern quarter of the Nation, but early harvesting operations were hampered by wet fields and poor curing weather. In southern areas cool weather and light rainfall limited growth, but were exceptionally favorable for cutting and curing hay.

Spring vegetable production is expected to be 6 percent less than in 1959 but spring melon production is estimated at 2 percent above last year. Substantial reductions in tomatoes, lettuce, cantaloups, onions, cabbage, and broccoli were partially offset by larger crops of watermelons, green peppers, sweet corn, and snap beans. Production of summer vegetables and melons estimated to date, comprising about two-fifths of the total summer vegetable production, is 1 percent less than last year. Late spring potato prospects improved during May, but harvest is later than usual in southern producing areas. Production of early summer potatoes is expected to be slightly above last year, with the crop reaching maturity about the usual time.

Production of deciduous fruits for 1960 now seems likely to fall below last year. June 1 forecasts indicate fewer apricots, pears, and prunes. Sour cherry production in the Western States and plum production in California are also expected to be smaller than in 1959. Although the peach crop is greater than last year, estimated production for the States other than California totals less than in 1959. Based on conditions prevailing on June 1, a U. S. apple crop no larger than last year is in prospect, and in California the condition of grapes is below that of June 1, 1959.

Estimated tonnage of walnuts for 1960 is greater than last year but the June 1 condition of almonds and filberts indicates smaller crops. By June 1, approximately 84 percent of the oranges and 95 percent of the grapefruit from the 1959 bloom had been harvested with remaining supplies of both crops smaller than in 1959. Summer supplies will come primarily from California as Florida harvest is rapidly drawing to a close.

May egg production was 1 percent smaller than last year from 2 percent less layers. Production was below a year earlier in the North Central and North Atlantic regions, about the same in the South Central, but higher than last year in the South Atlantic region and the West. Laying flock numbers on June 1 were 1 percent below a year earlier, but laying rates reached a new peak for the date.

Milk production during May was 1 percent above both May last year and the 10-year average for the month.

CORN: As of June 1, planting of the Nation's 1960 corn crop was about two-thirds completed. Progress this year is well behind 1959 and slower than usual. Frequent showers and intermittent heavy rains during most of May have delayed land preparation and planting in most Corn Belt States. About 40 percent of the corn acreage in this section of the country remained to be planted on June 1. Progress of planting was near normal in Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska, but 10 days to two weeks behind normal in the rest of the Corn Belt. Weather the first week of June permitted rapid progress, and with a few more favorable days planting can be finished in time to reach maturity by average frost dates.

Wet fields during May have also slowed planting in the North Atlantic States. In the South Atlantic and South Central areas planting is nearly complete. Stands are generally good and early fields have been "laid by". Frost and hail have caused some damage in the Pacific Northwest. In other western States, the crop is in fairly good condition. Irrigation water supplies are below normal in central parts of this region and in California, and late season shortages seem likely unless summer rainfall is abundant.

ALL WHEAT: All wheat production in 1960 is forecast at 1,271 million bushels. A crop of this size would be an eighth more than the 1959 production of 1,128 million bushels and 16 percent more than average.

WINTER WHEAT: Combines, concentrated in southwestern Oklahoma and the low plains of Texas, eagerly awaited clearing early June skies that would permit the full scale launching of a potentially bountiful 1960 harvest. Prospective production, estimated at 1,019 million bushels on June 1, increased 28 million bushels over the May 1 forecast and ranked as the fourth largest of record. This production would be a tenth larger than the 1959 crop and more than a fifth larger than average. Increases from May 1 occurring largely in the Central Great Plains and Corn Belt States more than offset losses in southern Rocky Mountain States.

The indicated yield of 25.0 bushels per acre for harvest as grain is the second highest of record, well above the average of 20.2 bushels but still below the record 28.5 bushel yield of 1958. Yield per acre prospects for most States held the same or improved slightly over May 1 prospects. As of June 1, only Arizona expected yields to be below average and Indiana was the only State expecting a new record high yield although several were at or near the record.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from June 1 to harvest has been 56 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 115 million bushels to a minimum of 5 million bushels.

May brought forth a combination of moisture and temperatures that continued to add to the winter wheat outturn. Wheat in the Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma and spilling over into southwest Kansas and southeast Colorado found soil moisture supplies nearly exhausted by the end of May but early June rains over some of this area should be significant in maintaining the June 1 prospects. Important producing Plains States experienced considerable cool, cloudy weather that swelled berries to give a very favorable "head fill", although some areas were running short of soil moisture. The Corn Belt and most northern States found clearing weather and warm temperatures condusive to more favorable yield prospects, although the crop is developing about a week later than normal and must endure a more lengthy exposure to insects and diseases.

Kansas prospects climbed during May, making a major contribution to the U. S. production increase over May 1, as the second highest yield of record pushed production to the sixth largest crop. Generally good moisture coupled with normal temperatures substantially improved thin stands in central and eastern Kansas. Partially offsetting such gains were losses in the southwest corner of the State due to hot, dry weather. Disease and insect damage are at a minimum and in sharp contrast to the mosaic damage that began to be evident at this time last year. Progress of the crop is a little behind normal with combines expected to begin actively about mid-June, compared with June 6 last year. Cool, damp weather during early June slowed maturity.

Nebraska wheat fields made much progress during May with the western part of the State looking forward to bountiful yields. Eastern areas, particularly in the southern two tiers of counties, report wheat in only poor to fair condition. However, there was considerable tillering during May which could add to the total production with favorable conditions during the remainder of the crop season. Fields that have headed show average head length and the crop is free of disease and insects.

In Texas and Oklahoma, combine crews eagerly awaited clearing weather. Production prospects were maintained in Texas at the May 1 level, but gained in Oklahoma as early harvested fields turned out more grain than expected. The Texas harvest was less than 10 percent completed by June 1 and, although early harvested fields in the Low Plains exceeded May 1 expectations, conditions in the western High Plains declined during May due to dry weather. By June 3, only about 1 percent of the Oklahoma acreage had been harvested compared with more than 6 percent a year earlier.

Colorado prospects on June 1 continued the favorable level of the previous month but were reaching the point of needing a weather assist during the first half of June. The crop shows wide differences in stand and height, even within the same field, due to moisture variation dependent on the extent the ground had frozen and the depth of the winter snow cover.

This condition will make harvest more difficult. Definite deterioration occurred during May in southeastern Colorado due to moisture shortages but prospects improved in northern and eastern areas. By the end of May, most of the acreage was headed with harvest expected to be early over much of eastern Colorado.

Corn Belt wheat made significant gains during May with Indiana expecting its highest yielding wheat crop. Fields show much thicker stands than a year ago with plant growth quite uniform and showing good color. Moisture supplies were adequate and were well balanced with favorable temperatures. Smut is present in numerous fields with heavy infestation in some localized areas. The crop is generally later than normal with only about one-half of the Indiana acreage headed and 90 percent of Illinois fields headed.

Pacific Northwest wheat areas maintained or improved yield prospects during May as cool, wet weather contributed to a consistently excellent condition. By June 1, fields at lower elevations were headed and ranged to jointing and booting in northern locations and higher elevations. Stand density, color, and straw growth are generally excellent. The first wheat is expected to be harvested in early July.

Production prospects in South Atlantic areas generally held the level of a month earlier with small gains registered in several South Central States. Combining was underway in the more southerly areas by June 1 but much of the acreage was reaching maturity at a fairly late date as cool, wet May weather slowed plant development.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat is estimated at 252 million bushels based on conditions prevailing June 1. If realized, the 1960 crop would be more than a fifth larger than 1959 but 2 percent below average. It would be 11 percent smaller than the large 1958 crop of 282 million bushels. Growing conditions were favorable on June 1 in nearly all areas, although development is delayed due to late seeding and cool weather. Soil moisture on June 1 was adequate to excessive for current needs in the principal producing areas. Timely rainfall will, however, be needed to maintain the present good outlook, particularly in western South Dakota where local areas have been short of moisture. Development is quite retarded in northern Idaho where considerable acreage had not been sown by June 1. The early season prospects are especially good in North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota.

Durum wheat production in 1960 is expected to total 33 million bushels compared with 20.7 million bushels in 1959 and the average of 27.1 million bushels. The durum crop is mainly grown in North Dakota where prospects were uniformly good on June 1.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 219 million bushels for 1960. This compares with the 1959 output of 184 million bushels and the 1949-58 average production of 231 million bushels.

OATS: A slow and frustrating planting season in the North Central region was drawing to a close on June 1, although a limited amount of planting continued in early June in northern North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The bulk of the crop was seeded two or three weeks later than usual in the major spring oat growing area, although the Ohio crop was planted at about the normal time. Persistent planting efforts tended to limit shifting to later planted crops, but some reduction from earlier planting intentions seems likely in all except the most northern sections where the choices of later planted crops are limited.

Development in most of the North Central area was less advanced than usual for June 1. Stands in the Dakotas are better than last year when moisture supplies were short. Harvest started in the southern areas near the end of May and fields were heading as far northward as the southern parts of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio.

RYE: The condition of rye was 88 percent of normal on June 1, 4 points above a year earlier and 6 points above average. It was 1 point below May 1, as reported conditions declined in three-fifths of the rye producing States. Declines were small in 13 of the 25 States from the Great Plains east to the Atlantic and gains in 6 States were almost offsetting. The 6 remaining States were unchanged. Moderate to sharp declines occurred in 7 Western States.

Of the 8 largest rye producing States, conditions declined slightly in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, and Minnesota, remained unchanged in North Dakota and Illinois and improved in Washington. Moisture supplies are favorable in North Dakota with a good yield expected and the Minnesota condition is the highest since 1922 for June 1. The condition in South Dakota was reduced somewhat during May but the June 1 condition of 91 percent indicates good yields. The Nebraska crop made good recovery from the rather poor outlook last December and the yields are expected to be well above average. Kansas prospects show considerable variation but conditions are good in the major producing areas. The Illinois and Indiana crops made good progress and with favorable weather will mature rapidly. The condition in Washington is a near record and the same as in 1958 when a record yield was produced.

In States east of the Mississippi River, conditions improved in New York, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee and the remaining States were unchanged or down slightly. The Oklahoma crop improved somewhat during May, but minor to sharp condition decreases were shown in Texas and all but 2 of the Western States. Moisture supplies were primarily responsible for these decreases.

HAY: Current prospects point to a better than average hay crop this season. June 1 condition of all hay was reported at 87 percent of normal, 3 points above both June 1 a year ago and the 10-year average. The condition of hay crops improved during May in most of the North Atlantic and North Central States, but declined slightly to moderately in nearly all other States.

In the North Atlantic region, growing conditions were excellent during May and harvest of early fields was underway as the month ended. In New York, wet fields delayed hay cutting and caused extensive lodging in many fields where growth was rank.

Prospects in the South Atlantic States were below both last year and average. The late season and unusually light rainfall in May resulted in relatively poor growth of hay crops. Conversely the dry, open weather was unusually favorable for cutting and curing hays and harvesting operations moved smoothly.

A cold, late spring delayed early growth of grasses and legumes in the North Central States, but with ample moisture and the arrival of warmer temperatures hay crops made vigorous growth. Conditions in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraske were exceptionally good on June 1. In the Dakotas, condition was helped by above average rainfall in May and the outlook is good for replenishing supplies depleted by heavy feeding last winter. Prospects remain favorable in Wisconsin, although some winterkill damage is showing up in alfalfa fields. In Nebraska, alfalfa made rapid growth in late May and another good crop seems likely.

Condition declined in the South Central States during the past month as unseasonably cool weather retarded growth. Lack of moisture in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana limited growth, and yields of ealry cuttings have been light. In Arkansas and Oklahoma the first cutting of alfalfa was nearing completion with fair to good yields reported. A larger proportion than usual of the oat acreage in Texas is expected to be utilized for hay this year as considerable acreage is considered too poor for grain harvest.

The June 1 condition showed a decline from a month earlier in all the Western States except Arizona. Cold weather retarded development of hay crops in most of the region.

APPLES: June 1 conditions suggest that the Nation's 1960 commercial apple crop may be about the same as last year's and well above average. The regional outlook was as follows: Eastern States; a crop below last year but above average: Central States; above both last year and average: Western States; a little above last year and close to average. Final production depends to a considerable extent upon the June drop and subsequent growing and harvesting conditions.

New England reports a generally lighter bloom than in 1959, particularly on Delicious. However, the important McIntosh variety had an average to heavy bloom. Wet weather curtailed bee activity somewhat. There was practically no frost damage. Average date of full bloom was about the same as last year throughout New England and the Hudson Valley of New York. The Hudson Valley reports variable conditions, but a generally light set. The Ontario area of western New York had wet, cool weather during pollination so the set is expected to be light. The Champlain Valley had a variable bloom. Bloom in New Jersey was generally satisfactory but the set is not up to expectations, particularlyon Delicious and Stayman in some orchards. An extended wet spell in May required considerable attention to spray schedules in order to maintain disease and insect control in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Cold, wet weather interfered with pollination in south central Pennsylvania, but in the important Erie County area pollination conditions were about normal.

Maryland reports a variable set on many varieties, apparently the result of high temperatures at blossom time followed by freezing, or near-freezing temperatures for several days after bloom. Hailstorms on May 22 caused local damage to the crop in three Maryland areas--west of Smithsburg, east of Hancock, and in Allegany County. Virginia prospects are below last year in the heavy producing Northern Shenandoah Valley, but are up substantially from 1959 in the Central Piedmont counties. Elsewhere in that State prospects vary, but they are generally bright in the Roanoke and Southwest areas. Virginia weather was favorable for pollination, but the short blooming period coupled with relatively high temperatures resulted in a poor set in many instances. The set of Delicious is on the light side generally. Yorks are light in the North Valley, except in some orchards where the 1959 crop was short. Elsewhere in Virginia prospects for Yorks are mostly excellent. Stayman are spotted and generally less promising than last year. Prospects for Winesaps are good as there is a heavy set in the important Piedmont counties. Golden Delicious, Jonathans, and Romes have set well in most orchards. West Virginia had a relatively short period of full bloom. Weather since pollination is reported generally favorable, although there was one light frost the first week of May and some hail damage the last week of the month. North Carolina reports favorable June 1 prospects, with good weather during most of the pollination period and only a few reports of frost damage since that time.

In Michigan the season is late and weather during pollination was generally unfavorable. Set of fruit is reported light to fair over eastern and southern Ohio, fairly heavy in most other areas of that State. Cool, wet weather was the limiting factor on set in some areas. In eastern Ohio the set of Jonathan and early varieties is reported good; that of Stayman and other varieties only light. In west central Ohio the set is very good except on early varieties and Red Delicious. Harvest of summer varieties is expected to start around the first week of July in southern Ohio. Indiana conditions are extremely variable as a result of spring frosts and cool, rainy weather during pollination. In Illinois, freeze damage was confined to local areas, and statewide the June 1 prospects were good. Both Wisconsin and Minnesota report a reasonably favorable crop condition despite a cold, wet spring. Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska report a late season with some May frost damage in the two latter States.

Washington has a good crop in prospect with the June 1 outlook better in the north central (Chelan-Douglas-Okanogan) area than in the Yakima Valley. Delicious appear to have suffered more than other varieties from poor pollination and from post-pollination freezes. This is especially true in the Yakima Valley. In the important Hood River area of Oregon, there is a good set of fruit, but in other areas of that State the set is relatively light. Cold, rainy weather has handicapped orchard work. California reports that the set of Gravensteins in the Sebastopol area is a little less than last season; that of late apples is quite a bit less. In the Watsonville district, there is a good set of Newtowns but Delicious are on the light side in some orchards.

Some frost damage is reported in the mountain counties of California. Colorado has prospects for fair crops of Romes, Jonathans, and Ben Davis, but Delicious and Winesap in the principal commercial areas were damaged quite extensively by freeze in April, so production over all is expected to be short. In Idaho unprotected orchards sustained extensive damage from the April 16-26 freezes, and a general freeze on May 22 caused additional severe damage to all varieties. The 1960 crop of Delicious was virtually wiped out in the Fruitland and Emmett Districts. Delicious were also extremely hard hit by frost in Utah. In that State, Rome Beauty fared best. Many orchards of Jonathans are good, although the crop in some was wiped out. New Mexico prospects are sharply below average as a result of heavy freezes April 24-25 and May 20-21. The Montana crop was also reduced by frost.

PEACHES: The 1960 peach crop is estimated at 76.8 million bushels, the largest crop since 1946. This is 2.5 million bushels or 3 percent larger than last year's crop and 23 percent above average. Most of the increase over last year can be attributed to California, though a number of other States over the country expect slightly larger crops than in 1959. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, mostly for canning, the rest of the U. S. crop is forecast at 48.1 million bushels, compared with 49 million bushels last year and the average of 40.3 million.

The June 1 condition of California Clingstone peaches indicates a crop of 28.8 million bushels, 13 percent more than in 1959 and the largest crop on record. This does not take into account any "green drop" program which may be put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order after June 1, and assumes no subsequent unusual weather, insect or disease damage. A special report on the California Clingstone crop will be issued June 21. This special report will be based upon an evaluation of all available indications, including the objective measurement survey now being made. Bloom was generally good in all districts. Low temperatures in early May slowed development. The crop is slightly earlier than normal but about 5 days later than last year.

California's Freestone crop is estimated at 13.5 million bushels. This is the largest crop since 1946 and ties 1944 for the second largest crop of record. The set of Freestone peaches is lighter this year but bearing acreage is up from last year. Harvest of the Springtime peach crop in Central California was nearing completion by June 1.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 15.2 million bushels, 2 percent more than last year and 55 percent above average. Prospects are equal to or above last year in all of these States except in South Carolina where the crop is expected to be 0.7 million bushels below production in 1959.

Alleviation of droughty conditions in North Carolina's main area of production brought about an improvement in the peach crop during May. The set of fruit is lighter than it was last year but size of individual peaches is considerably larger. Harvest of early varieties

was under way June 1. Condition of the crop in South Carolina declined during May and production will be considerably lower than expected a month ago. Prospects further reflect the effects of earlier cold weather, excessive rainfall during the fall and winter, some hail damage, and a heavy loss of trees. There has been some loss of trees in all producing areas, but the heaviest loss has been on poorly drained ground. Light movement got under way in late May, but the crop is about one week later than usual. Harvest in the heavy producing Piedmont area is expected to begin June 18-20. In Georgia, unseasonably cool weather and high winds during the first half of May retarded growth and hampered spraying operations. Advancement of the crop is somewhat later than normal. A small quantity of early varieties was harvested during the last week of May. Volume movement is expected during the week of June 13. The peach crop in Alabama improved during May. Localized hail damage has occurred but as a whole a good crop is in prospect. Harvest began on May 31 -- a little later than usual but not as late as anticipated earlier. Arkansas expects another large crop as prospects continue excellent in all areas. Heavy thinning and adequate moisture in most areas should result in proper sizing. Harvest will be somewhat later than usual. In Texas, prospects remain unchanged from a month ago. Moisture was adequate through May. Harvest of early varieties in the Fredericksburg area were expected to start during the second week of June. In central and east Texas, harvest will start around mid-June.

The Middle Atlantic States expect a crop larger than last year and above average, but less than in 1958. Soil moisture in New Jersey is adequate for continued growth and development of peaches. Maryland expects a good crop from an increased bearing surface and improved practices. Several days of abnormally warm weather in Pennsylvania brought the bloom to a rapid peak. In Erie County where bloom came a little later, conditions are very good and prospects are for a good crop. Practically all orchards in Virginia have a heavy set of fruit and thinning has been general. Prospects are bright in all areas. Bloom was about 10 days later than usual in the Piedmont area and 5 days late in the northern Shenandoah Valley. In West Virginia, a frost in early May and some hail near the end of the month resulted in natural thinning which was needed. Disease and insect control was good to June 1.

With no known winter kill or spring frost damage, the New England States expect to produce more peaches than last year and well above average. In New York, however, a smaller than average crop is in prospect. Rainy and cold weather during the bloom period in the Ontario area resulted in poor pollination. Conditions in the Hudson Valley are about the same as last year.

The North Central States with an estimated 5.7 million bushels are up 6 percent from 1959. Heavy sets are reported over much of the southern half of Ohio, and more than usual thinning is expected to be necessary. Despite freeze damage in several areas of Indiana, the peach outlook generally is favorable. Freeze damage in Illinois is expected to result in a smaller crop than last year and much below average. Frequent rains have hindered spraying and may have affected pollination. Although Michigan experienced some loss from winter damage, the crop is expected to be 6 percent larger than in 1959.

Missouri's crop is expected to be slightly later than last year as a result of a cool spring. Prospects in Kansas are for a crop double the small 1959 crop and much above average. The past winter was favorable for fruit trees over most of the State. No unusual frost or freeze damage occurred in Kentucky or Tennessee. Both States expect slightly fewer peaches than last year.

California expects more peaches than last year, but the crop in other Western States is not as large as in 1959. In Idaho, peaches came through the winter without injury, but the freeze of May 22 caused considerable damage. Colorado expects to produce only about one-third as many peaches as last year. The reason for the very short crop is successive frosts and some hail damage. In New Mexico, heavy damage from frost occurred during the blooming stage and will result in a very short crop. Western Washington will have practically no peaches this year due to rain and cold weather during the bloom period. Prospects are better in the lower Yakima Valley. In Upper Yakima Valley, some peaches were hurt by frost which followed full bloom. Peaches in Oregon have only a fair set with some variation between areas. A better than average crop is expected, though less than last year.

PEARS: The 1960 pear crop is forecast at 28,431,000 bushels. This is 6 percent less than production last year and 5 percent below the 10-year average. The expected decrease in production this year is largely due to less favorable prospects in the Pacific Coast States where more than 85 percent of the Nation's crop is produced. Prospective production in these States is placed at 25,141,000 bushels, 5 percent below last year and 4 percent lower than average. Bartlett production which usually accounts for about three-fourths of the crop in the Pacific Coast States, is indicated at 19,018,000 bushels, down 6 percent from 1959 and 2 percent below average.

The California Bartlett crop, indicated at 15,418,000 bushels, is slightly higher than last year and well above average. There has been some damage from blight and hail, but pears have made good growth. Other pear production is expected to be about 3 percent lower than last year and 10 percent below average. In Oregon, the Bartlett crop is expected to be 18 percent less than last year and 21 percent below average. The set of fruit is light in the Hood River and Willamette Valley areas, due to unfavorable pollination weather. Severe frost damage in the lower Hood River Valley further reduced prospects in that area. In the Medford and Roseburg areas, production is expected to be about the same as in 1959. Other pears have fared better than the Bartletts. The Medford area expects an increase over 1959, while Hood River prospects are for a smaller crop.

The Bartlett pear situation in Washington has deteriorated steadily. Poor pollination was followed by frost. A light crop was set in practically all areas. Freezes on the nights of May 20-21 caused further damage to the crop. Prospects vary by areas but Bartlett production for the State is expected to be only about two-thirds as much as last year and less than one-half of the 10-year average production. Prospective production of other pears is indicated to be larger than the 1959 crop, but about 10 percent below average.

Lower production prospects than last year are indicated for the North Atlantic and North Central areas. A larger production is indicated for the South Atlantic and South Central areas. Michigan, the most important pear State outside of the Pacific Coast States, is expecting a smaller crop than last year but well above average.

GRAPES: The June 1 condition of each of the varietal groups of California grapes was above average although below last year. Vines have made excellent growth this season although in the North Coast area frost in late May caused some damage in low-lying areas. In the Desert areas thinning and girdling of Perlettes and Thompson Seedless were active during May. Harvest of Perlettes started the third week of May and picking of Cardinals started about May 26. Picking of Thompson Seedless was expected to commence during the week beginning June 6.

New York expects a good crop of grapes with the June 1 condition considerably higher than a year ago. The vines came through the winter with little damage. The condition of grapes in Ohio was also higher than a year earlier. Most vineyards in the commercial area along the lake show little winter or spring freeze damage. Full bloom is expected about June 10. In Washington, grapes were hit hard by the freeze of May 21 although up to that time there was a good set of fruit and growth had been good.

CITRUS: An estimated 21.2 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest as of June 1 compared with 25.1 million boxes remaining on the same date last year. Growers had picked approximately 84 percent of the 1959-60 U. S. orange crop estimated at 129 million boxes (excluding tangerines). Harvest of Florida's Valencias will soon be over as an estimated 5.8 million boxes remained for harvest on June 1 compared with 6.4 million a year earlier. California still has an estimated 14.7 million boxes, or roughly three-fourths of its Valencia crop, to be harvested during the summer and early fall. This compares with 18 million boxes remaining for harvest on June 1 last year. Utilization of the U. S. orange crop to the end of May totaled 107.8 million boxes with 69.4 million boxes going to processors and 38.4 million going to fresh market. A year ago out of 104.2 million boxes used by June 1, processors had taken 66.5 million boxes and 37.7 million were used fresh.

Harvest of the grapefruit crop, estimated at 41 million boxes, was approximately 95 percent complete by June 1, leaving an estimated 2.1 million boxes still to be picked. This compares with 3.6 million boxes remaining for harvest on June 1, 1959 out of a 43.8 million box crop. The bulk of the crop still to be harvested will come from areas of California other than the Desert Valleys. Utilization of the 1959-60 grapefruit crop totaled 38.9 million boxes as of June 1, with 16.6 million boxes going to processors, and 22.3 million to fresh market. Last year at the same time, processors had used 19.9 million boxes and 20.3 million went to fresh market.

Out of a total lemon crop estimated at 17.9 million boxes, only 5.7 million boxes remained unharvested on June 1. A year ago 6 million boxes were still to be harvested after June 1. Of the 12.2 million boxes utilized to June 1, processors had used 6.9 million boxes and 5.3 million boxes were used fresh. A year ago, processors had used 6.6 million boxes, and 4.7 million boxes were used fresh.

Florida had a dry May although citrus apparently suffered no ill effects. The crop showed the usual heavy May drop of fruit set from the 1960 bloom. Louisiana oranges had a heavy bloom and excellent set of fruit. Althought the weather has been dry the drop of small fruit has been light. Texas groves have a good set of fruit from the 1960 bloom on both the old and young trees. The condition of the new crop citrus in Arizona was considerably below a year earlier as well as below average. Trees had a light set followed by a heavy drop of the small fruit. California's citrus crops from the bloom of 1960 are generally good. The June 1 condition of lemons and of Desert Valleys grapefruit was below a year earlier but oranges and "other" grapefruit showed a condition higher than on June 1, 1959.

SWEET CHERRIES: The June 1 estimate of 83,370 tons is 7 percent above last year but 12 percent below the 10-year average. The Western crop is above last year's light output but well below average. The crop in the Great Lakes States is below last year's large production but substantially above average.

Prospective production for California declined somewhat during May. Sizes of all varieties are smaller than expected earlier and there was some rain damage in minor producing counties along the North Coast and in the Sacramento Valley. Despite this decline, the June 1 indicated production is more than double last year's short crop and is also above average. Production of Royal Anns is estimated at 11,000 tons compared with last year's light crop of 5,100 tons. In all of the other Western sweet cherry States, except Montana, the 1960 crop promises to be below both last year and average. In Oregon conditions are reported low in all of the principal producing areas. This reflects the effect of prolonged cold weather immediately following the early blooming period. Low temperatures on May 22 caused further losses in scattered areas. Harvest is expected to begin about mid-June in The Dalles areas, and a week later at Hood River and in the Willamette Valley. Washington's sweet cherry crop also suffered from freezes soon after pollination and from further frost damage early in May and again on May 20-21. Cullage in Washington is expected to be less than last year's heavy losses. Picking is expected to begin during the period June 12-20, depending upon location. The Idaho, Utah, and Colorado crops all promise to be the second smallest of record, largely the result of April freezes. Poor pollination weather was also a factor in a few local areas in Idaho and Utah. In contrast, Montana's Flathead Lake area had an excellent bloom and good pollination weather although there was some frost damage on May 21.

In the Great Lakes region, Michigan expects a near-record production which would slightly exceed last year's large crop. This is more than offset by reductions from last year in New York and Pennsylvania. New York has had large crops the previous two years. The important Erie County area of Pennsylvania was hit hard by a mid-April frost. In the southern Pennsylvania counties, particularly Lancaster, Adams, and Franklin, there were some localized frosts but prospects are for a fair crop.

SOUR CHERRIES: Sour cherry production in the Western States is estimated from June 1 conditions at 5,960 tons, 28 percent below last year and 43 percent below average. All of the 6 States report below average crops and all, except Washington, below last year. For Utah, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana the indicated 1960 production is the smallest of record.

The Oregon sour cherry crop bloomed late and has been retarded by cold, rainy spring weather, but is generally believed to have suffered less damage than sweet varieties. Washington also reports that cool weather has retarded growth to some extent. Most of the reduction in crop prospects in Utah is attributed to poor pollination. The Colorado crop was cut sharply by spring frosts with poor prospects reported generally for all three of the important counties -- Delta, Larimer, and Mesa. However, in Delta, the most important county, the Paonia section reports good prospects. The Idaho crop was reduced by low temperatures of April 16-26 and again on May 18 and 22. The Montana crop, which is largely grown in Ravalli County, had some winter injury, poor bloom, and heavy damage from frost May 21-22.

APRICOTS: The 1960 crop of apricots is forecast at 222,600 tons, 3 percent smaller than last year but 14 percent above average. The California crop is expected to equal that of 1959, even though wind in recent weeks caused some damage. Fruit has sized well and picking commenced about May 23. In both Washington and Utah, production is expected to be smaller than last year and below average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: In California an average plum crop of 80,000 tons is forecast, although 14 percent smaller than in 1959. May was generally favorable for plums. Picking of Santa Rosa and Beauty varieties was under way by the end of May. High temperatures the first of June caused sunburn of Beauty plums in Placer County. Michigan plums showed a June 1 condition of 67 percent, down slightly from last year, but still above average.

Production of prunes in California is forecast at 133,000 tons (dried basis), 6,000 tons below last year and 13 percent below average. The crop of Imperials is better than last year but prospective production of French prunes is down. Frost on May 21-22 caused some damage in the North Coast area. In contrast record high temperatures prevailed around June 1 in all prune areas. Most orchards were being irrigated as of June 1.

AVOCADOS: With the harvest of California's 1959-60 Fuerte crop practically complete, picking of other varieties, particularly Hass, from the bloom of 1959 was active by June 1. Overmaturity has caused considerable loss. New crop bloom and set for "other than Fuerte" avocados has been good this season although some wind loss occurred in Santa Barbara County.

FIGS: A mild winter was favorable for California's fig trees and to date conditions have been favorable for development of the fruit. The supply of Caprifigs for pollination is plentiful. A good first crop of Mission figs is in prospect.

NECTARINES: California nectarines have a good set of fruit and sizes are larger than usual. Picking had started by June 1.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: Production of walnuts in California is forecast at 69,000 tons, 18 percent greater than last year and equal to the 10-year average. Trees wintered well. The cold, rainy period during the week beginning May 22 apparently did not hurt the walnuts. In Oregon the reported June 1 condition of walnuts was considerably below last year and the lowest since 1956. The season is late.

The June 1 condition of 67 percent for California almonds was down sharply from last year's 98 percent, but was still above average. Cool weather during May favored the development of almonds.

Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington are not as good as a year ago based on the June 1 condition of the crop. Warm, sunny weather near the end of May is expected to help the development of nuts.

POTATOES: Production of late spring potatoes, based on June 1 condition, is placed at 26,995,000 hundredweight, up 3 percent from the May 1 forecast. The present estimate is 15 percent above the 1959 production and 10 percent above average. The larger production in prospect for 1960 over 1959 is largely in Alabama, Arizona, and California. California production in 1960, placed at 16,647,000 hundredweight, accounts for 62 percent of the late spring total production. Arizona production, at 2,695,000 hundredweight, accounts for about 10 percent and the 8 northeastern counties in North Carolina and the Baldwin area of Alabama has about 7 percent each.

Harvest of the late spring crop in the southern area of the Nation is generally late because of the unfavorable weather at planting time. The bulk of the shipments will be made in June with some harvest extending over into July.

In California, harvest is progressing satisfactorily with the peak movement in the large Kern district expected the first 10 days of June. Harvest is also active in the Earlimart area and is getting underway in Fresno and Madera Counties. Cool weather during the last half of May slowed maturity but by June 1 most acreage had reached maturity and quality is generally good. Hot weather during the first few days of June curtailed digging. In Arizona, weather conditions have been very favorable and yields are running above earlier expectations. Harvest in the Salt River Valley is expected to peak the second week of June but digging should continue until the second week of July. Harvest in the Baldwin area of Alabama was near the peak the last df May. Diggings were well along in Baldwin and Mobile Counties but just getting underway in the Atmore area in Escambia County on June 1. Red varieties made up the bulk of shipments through May but the volume of whites will increase during June. Harvest of the commercial acreage in Louisiana is nearly over. Harvest of the farm crop had not started on June 1. In Texas, harvest in the Pearsall area was completed in early June. Harvest around San Antonio started in May and will continue through most of June.

Digging in the Knox-Haskill area will start in early June and is expected to continue into early July. In South Carolina, harvest is expected to become very active the week of June 6. Prospects are favorable. In the 8 North-eastern counties of North Carolina, rains and favorable temperatures during May have enhanced the prospects for a good crop.

The first forecast of the early summer crop places the production at 14,461,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the 1959 crop and 16 percent above average. Weather conditions have been favorable for development and the expected yield per acre, at 126.4 hundredweight, is 2.6 hundredweight above 1959. The crop is reaching maturity about the usual time. Harvest is expected to start about mid-June in Virginia and later in the other States. The Delaware acreage is in excellent condition. Most fields were in bloom by June 1. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland, prospects are for a good crop in spite of some earlier planted fields having rather poor stands. Harvest in a limited way will begin the second week of June and should reach heavy volume about the last week of the month. In the Norfolk area, very few acres will be harvested before June 20. Prospects for the commercial acreage around Hendersonville, North Carolina, are good. Some of the acreage in Kentucky was planted late and dry weather during May in some mountainous areas is cutting some on prospective yield. On the other hand, conditions in western Kentucky have been favorable. Prospects in Tennessee are rather unfavorable. The crop was planted late and rainfall was light in April and May in the middle and eastern part of the State. The Texas acreage is making good development. Harvest is expected to start in the last week of June. Good supplies are expected by mid-July. In California, prospects are very good to excellent. Tuber sets appear to be heavy. Digging is expected to start about June 25 in the Perris-Hemet area and during the first week of July around Chino-Ontario.

The early spring crop is placed at 3,287,000 hundredweight, 14 percent above the May 1 forecast, 5 percent above the 1959 crop, but 6 percent below average. About 4,000 acres in the Hastings area of Florida (17 percent of the 1960 acres) remains to be harvested in June. Digging will continue active during the first week of June and should decline rather sharply the week of June 6. Yields per acre on the late harvested fields are good. Digging in the LaCrosse-Hague area is very active and had started in western Florida on June 1.

SUGAR CROPS (1958 and 1959 Crops Revised): Production of sugar beets for sugar in 1959 set a record at 17,015,000 tons. This was 12 percent above 1958 and 10 percent above the previous record of 15,505,000 tons produced in 1957. The 1959 average yield per acre of 18.8 tons also set a record, exceeding the 1957 yield by over a ton per acre. Production of beet sugar is estimated at 2,187,000 tons of refined sugar, also a record, and marks the third successive year in which production has exceeded the 2-million ton mark.

Sugarcane harvested for sugar in 1959 amounted to 6,844,000 tons compared with 6,182,000 tons in 1958. Except for November freeze damage to Louisiana cane, the 1959 cane crop could have also set a record. Louisiana production at 5,073,000 tons is down 361,000 tons from the December 1 estimate.

This loss was mainly due to topping of cane to remove freeze damage. The United States average yield per acre at 23.1 tons was down 1.3 tons from 1958. The Louisiana yield was down 2.0 tons while the yield in Florida was slightly above the previous year.

Production of sugar from the combined 1959 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane amounted to 2,956,000 tons, raw value, up about 6 percent from 1958. Sugar production in 1959 was composed of 2,340,000 tons, raw value, from sugar beets and 616,000 tons from sugarcane.

The estimated value of the 1959 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane to growers amounted to $244.1 million excluding payments under the Sugar Act. Sugar beet production was valued at $192.3 million and sugarcane, including seed, at $51.8 million.

PASTURES: Pastures were furnishing excellent grazing on June 1, although cool weather and shortage of moisture caused grass to grow slower than usual during May in much of the South and West. Condition of pastures for the entire country averaged 87 percent of normal on June 1. This was equal to the excellent condition reported as of June 1 a year earlier and 3 percentage points above the 1949-58 average for the date. Seasonally, pasture condition improved 2 percentage points during May compared with the usual gain of 4 points from May 1 to June 1. In general, pastures were in good to excellent condition, except in the lower South Atlantic States, most of the South Central region, and parts of the West.

Most pastures in the North Central section of the country were excellent on June 1. In the East North Central region, pastures were lush and furnished excellent grazing which was much like June 1 last year. Pasture condition was well above average for the region as a whole on June 1, after more than the usual improvement during May. Grass was excellent in the West North Central States except in North Dakota and South Dakota. However, pastures were generally good in the Dakotas and furnished considerably more grazing for livestock than on June 1 last year. For the entire region, pastures showed about the usual improvement during May, but were much better than average for June 1.

Above normal temperatures and ample rainfall during May were most beneficial to development of grass in the North Atlantic States. Pastures were in excellent condition and supplied more than the usual amount of grazing for June 1 in all these States. Pastures improved from May 1 in most of the region, and were in better condition than on June 1 last year, especially in the New England States.

In the southern regions, condition of pastures lagged behind June 1 last year and average, with temperatures below average for May and rainfall generally short in much of the area. Pastures in the South Atlantic region ranged from good to excellent on June 1 in the northernmost States to only fair in the remainder of the area. Pastures supplied less green feed than on June 1, 1959 in all South Central States. Grass was ample for grazing in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but condition was below average for the date in most other States due primarily to cool weather and lack of moisture.

In the West, pasture condition declined during May, but grass was still better than on June 1 last year. Most of the area experienced cool temperatures, and a shortage of moisture except in the Pacific Northwest where pastures were excellent. Grazing was generally fair to good in most other western States outside of New Mexico and Nevada. In these States, low temperatures and lack of moisture retarded pastures, which resulted in poor grazing at the beginning of June.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
May 1960 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	May average 1949-58	May 1959	April 1960	May 1960	State	May average 1949-58	May 1959	April 1960	May 1960
N.Y.	1,004	1,004	940	1,036	Ga.	107	105	102	103
N.J.	112	113	107	117	Ky.	260	259	212	258
Pa.	614	690	620	696	Tenn.	248	246	203	245
Ohio	560	521	454	530	Ala.	117	105	93	100
Ind.	389	357	289	348	Miss.	153	143	122	135
Ill.	528	473	401	460	Ark.	128	109	92	109
Mich.	534	509	477	510	Okla.	188	158	140	158
Wis.	1,743	1,861	1,664	1,827	Texas	301	258	258	255
Minn.	945	1,044	1,010	1,062	Mont.	55	51	40	51
Iowa	637	606	528	619	Idaho	143	160	151	169
Mo.	432	393	332	409	Wyo.	21.3	19.7	16.3	19.3
N.Dak.	191	185	164	187	Colo.	87	82	74	81
S.Dak.	154	154	123	147	Utah	67	70	67	72
Nebr.	241	221	176	215	Wash.	188	195	171	203
Kans.	248	204	169	197	Oreg.	134	124	109	129
Md.	135	145	130	149	Calif.	640	734	721	750
Va.	191	192	167	201	Other				
W.Va.	81	77	65	77	States	714	752	725	779
N.C.	156	164	150	169					
S.C.	54	52	51	54	U.S.	12,500	12,536	11,313	12,626

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,674 million eggs during May, a decrease of about 1 percent from the 5,760 million in May 1959. Compared with last year, egg production was down 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the East North Central States. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 7 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the West. Egg production during May in the South Central States was about the same as last year. Aggregate egg production from January through May was 3 percent below the same period of 1959.

The rate of egg production per layer in May was 19.70, compared with 19.59 during May last year. All regions of the country showed increases from last year except the West where rate of lay was down 1 percent. Increases in rate of lay were 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, the East North Central, the West North Central and the South Central regions. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 5 months of 1960 was 90 eggs, the same as a year earlier.

Laying flocks averaged 288,052,000 layers during May -- 2 percent less than May 1959. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were down 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central regions. Layer numbers were up 8 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The number of layers on June 1, 1960, totaled 284,459,000 compared with 288,224,000 on June 1 last year -- a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases were 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central region. These were nearly offset by increases of 9 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on June 1, 1960, was 62.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 62.4 on June 1 last year. This was an increase of 1 percent and a record high for the date. The increases of 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States more than offset the decrease of 1 percent in the West. Rate of lay in the North Atlantic and South Central States was about the same as a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS
LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JUNE 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1949-58 (Av.)	48,304	56,692	80,769	29,243	46,307	32,806	294,121
1959	47,550	53,964	74,921	32,891	42,365	36,533	288,224
1960	44,576	51,901	71,540	34,565	41,924	39,953	284,459
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JUNE 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1949-58 (Av.)	58.1	59.8	61.7	55.3	54.5	60.4	58.8
1959	60.7	63.4	64.4	61.2	58.1	65.0	62.4
1960	61.0	64.3	65.5	61.6	58.1	64.5	62.9

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May 1960 averaged 32.7 cents per dozen, compared with 36.0 cents a month earlier, and 25.2 cents a year earlier when egg prices were at the lowest level since 1941. Market prices also declined during the month ending May 15 and were irregular during the last half of May. Prices during the week ending June 1 ranged from 2½ cents higher to 3 cents lower and were mostly lower by 1 to 2½ cents than the previous week. In most markets, supplies of large eggs were ample for trade requirements and in some cases burdensome. During the last two weeks of May, offerings of frozen and dried eggs were ample to heavy and in many instances exceeded current demand.

Producers received an average of 17.1 cents per pound live weight for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-May, compared with 17.2 cents a month earlier and 15.2 cents in mid-May 1959. May 15, 1960, farm chicken prices averaged 13.1 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 17.8 cents, compared with a year earlier prices of 11.4 cents for farm chickens and 15.8 cents for commercial

broilers. Broiler prices during May were fairly steady through May 25. Prices then declined 1 cent per pound to the 16-cent level in most southern producing areas. Available live offerings of broilers were generally adequate for a relatively heavy slaughter. Demand for ready-to-cook birds was only fair with offerings ample to adequate for needs. Movements of live hens off farms during early May was light and quickly absorbed. However, during the last half of May offerings of heavy type hens in the South increased. Lack of buying interest found the light offerings of processed hens generally ample for demand.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-May averaged 26.1 cents per pound live weight, down 1.4 cents per pound from a month earlier, but up 3.9 cents per pound from mid-May 1959. The trend was downward in prices of ready-to-cook turkeys during May as offerings of the new crop increased. The increased supply of breeder hens also tended to depress the market. Trading in frozen ready-to-cook turkeys was generally light.

The cost of the U. S. farm poultry ration in mid-May was $3.38 per hundred pounds, compared with $3.39 a month earlier and $3.45 per hundred pounds a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash was $4.66 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.69 in mid-April and $4.89 on May 15, 1959. Cost of turkey growing mash on May 15 was $4.64, compared with $4.70 per 100 pounds a month earlier and $4.92 a year earlier.

The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, broiler-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage: Harvested: 1959	Acreage: For harvest 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	Production: 1959	Production: Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	361	262	262	30.0	29.5	34.0	10,706	7,729	8,908
N.J.	66	51	51	27.4	31.0	33.0	1,779	1,581	1,683
Pa.	731	530	530	25.1	26.5	30.0	18,043	14,045	15,900
Ohio	1,876	1,346	1,534	25.3	24.5	31.0	47,205	32,977	47,554
Ind.	1,412	1,255	1,318	25.9	26.0	33.0	36,113	32,630	43,494
Ill.	1,727	1,660	1,660	26.6	25.5	32.0	45,715	42,330	53,120
Mich.	1,173	1,133	1,144	28.8	31.0	32.0	33,488	35,123	36,608
Wis.	28	33	33	26.1	29.0	30.0	731	957	990
Minn.	50	28	21	21.7	20.5	28.0	1,055	574	588
Iowa	156	136	105	22.6	19.0	28.0	3,422	2,584	2,940
Mo.	1,486	1,518	1,412	24.2	25.0	25.0	36,230	37,950	35,300
S.Dak.	353	450	652	18.3	15.0	27.0	6,798	6,750	17,604
Nebr.	3,596	3,160	2,939	22.0	22.0	23.5	77,875	69,520	69,066
Kans.	10,621	10,485	10,066	16.7	20.0	22.0	175,807	209,700	221,452
Del.	44	27	25	22.6	27.5	29.0	947	742	725
Md.	225	168	166	22.6	24.0	27.0	4,927	4,032	4,482
Va.	319	275	261	22.3	23.5	26.0	6,969	6,462	6,786
W.Va.	49	25	24	21.8	23.5	26.0	1,032	588	624
N.C.	367	398	334	20.4	23.5	23.0	7,446	9,353	7,682
S.C.	162	192	161	18.4	20.5	21.0	2,990	3,936	3,381
Ga.	116	110	96	17.6	20.5	22.0	2,035	2,255	2,112
Ky.	229	183	181	20.4	24.5	26.0	4,637	4,484	4,706
Tenn.	219	173	147	17.7	21.5	22.5	3,822	3,720	3,308
Ala.	45	60	62	19.8	23.0	23.0	917	1,380	1,426
Miss.	42	33	39	23.0	26.0	26.0	898	858	1,014
Ark.	70	140	144	19.6	26.0	27.0	1,481	3,640	3,888
La.	1/ 44	50	54	1/18.5	24.0	21.0	1/ 772	1,200	1,134
Okla.	4,699	4,573	4,756	14.0	19.5	22.0	66,759	89,174	104,632
Texas	2,905	3,420	3,830	12.0	17.5	20.0	36,751	59,850	76,600
Mont.	1,620	1,854	2,114	22.2	25.0	26.0	36,828	46,350	54,964
Idaho	759	685	671	26.3	32.0	31.0	19,597	21,920	20,801
Wyo.	263	216	207	18.8	22.0	21.0	4,968	4,752	4,347
Colo.	2,188	2,573	2,444	16.4	21.0	21.0	36,531	54,033	51,324
N.Mex.	173	223	239	9.1	17.0	13.0	1,678	3,791	3,107
Ariz.	41	102	36	28.4	36.0	28.0	1,229	3,672	1,008
Utah	286	168	163	16.2	18.0	17.0	4,619	3,024	2,771
Nev.	4	6	3	28.8	36.0	30.0	116	216	90
Wash.	1,963	1,742	1,847	30.3	37.5	38.0	58,903	65,325	70,186
Oreg.	768	709	709	29.2	36.0	35.0	22,269	25,524	24,815
Calif.	504	371	371	20.2	23.5	22.0	10,068	8,718	8,162
U.S.	41,712	40,523	40,811	20.2	22.8	25.0	833,697	923,449	1,019,282

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL SPRING WHEAT Production: Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960 1/	RYE Condition June 1: Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	---	---	---	89	81	93
N.J.	---	---	---	91	90	90
Pa.	---	---	---	89	84	92
Ohio	---	---	---	89	78	92
Ind.	---	---	---	90	87	94
Ill.	---	---	---	90	90	94
Mich.	---	---	---	91	94	93
Wis.	1,088	896	891	89	90	90
Minn.	15,846	22,713	22,740	85	80	92
Iowa	281	315	315	89	93	92
Mo.	---	---	---	86	87	84
N.Dak.	114,365	97,152	123,728	74	67	88
S.Dak.	28,783	11,454	30,768	77	64	91
Nebr.	564	180	108	80	83	88
Kans.	---	---	---	77	86	84
Del.	---	---	---	92	91	90
Md.	---	---	---	91	92	93
Va.	---	---	---	90	91	92
N.C.	---	---	---	87	89	85
S.C.	---	---	---	80	87	81
Ga.	---	---	---	82	85	82
Ky.	---	---	---	88	88	89
Tenn.	---	---	---	86	89	87
Okla.	---	---	---	76	84	86
Texas	---	---	---	68	60	74
Mont.	54,081	35,740	44,072	83	83	95
Idaho	21,372	20,828	18,833	91	94	87
Wyo.	1,155	765	585	86	76	79
Colo.	1,484	792	880	73	89	83
N.Mex.	226	58	50	70	74	49
Utah	2,796	2,331	1,830	85	70	65
Nev.	373	540	300	---	---	---
Wash.	11,036	7,998	3,600	86	87	96
Oreg.	4,847	2,940	3,328	89	88	92
Calif.	---	---	---	85	72	78
U.S.	258,374	204,702	252,028	82	84	88

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay		Alfalfa hay		Clover and timothy hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average 1949-58	1960	Average 1949-58	1960	Average 1949-58	1960	Average 1949-58	1960	Average 1949-58	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	90	98	86	95	90	98	--	--	90	98
N.H.	89	97	88	98	90	96	--	--	89	97
Vt.	89	100	89	98	89	99	--	--	89	99
Mass.	90	97	90	94	91	97	--	--	90	95
R.I.	91	98	93	99	92	98	--	--	92	99
Conn.	90	95	92	95	91	94	--	--	91	95
N.Y.	86	95	89	95	85	94	--	--	87	95
N.J.	86	86	86	85	86	88	--	--	86	87
Pa.	86	89	88	90	85	90	--	--	88	90
Ohio	87	86	89	88	87	86	--	--	90	89
Ind.	87	90	89	93	87	90	--	--	91	93
Ill.	86	95	88	95	85	94	--	--	88	96
Mich.	84	94	86	94	84	94	--	--	86	96
Wis.	85	90	87	90	84	90	87	88	84	93
Minn.	82	92	85	93	81	93	80	88	82	91
Iowa	85	97	90	97	83	97	--	--	86	98
Mo.	83	90	87	91	83	91	83	89	85	93
N.Dak.	75	82	80	83	--	--	74	82	73	82
S.Dak.	80	83	84	85	--	--	78	81	79	84
Nebr.	84	93	84	94	83	95	83	91	82	93
Kans.	80	89	78	90	80	88	82	89	80	91
Del.	85	84	86	90	86	91	--	--	88	88
Md.	86	82	86	81	85	83	--	--	88	89
Va.	86	82	88	83	85	82	--	--	88	86
W.Va.	84	77	88	80	85	78	--	--	87	82
N.C.	84	79	87	73	85	76	--	--	86	82
S.C.	78	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	72
Ga.	80	73	84	70	--	--	--	--	80	72
Fla.	77	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	73
Ky.	87	76	89	80	87	76	--	--	91	80
Tenn.	85	73	87	71	85	72	--	--	89	79
Ala.	79	73	83	77	81	76	--	--	81	77
Miss.	79	77	78	80	80	78	--	--	83	80
Ark.	82	78	84	84	83	78	82	77	87	84
La.	79	68	82	72	82	72	--	--	80	69
Okla.	78	86	74	87	--	--	80	89	81	87
Texas	77	78	80	80	--	--	79	77	76	77
Mont.	84	86	86	85	88	87	81	86	81	84
Idaho	90	80	90	79	91	80	89	83	90	85
Wyo.	86	77	87	76	88	80	85	78	83	74
Colo.	83	84	83	82	87	84	81	80	75	87
N.Mex.	82	71	85	75	81	76	64	53	66	56
Ariz.	86	92	87	92	--	--	--	--	77	86
Utah	87	76	86	75	89	77	87	79	85	78
Nev.	88	66	85	67	89	64	87	65	85	65
Wash.	86	84	88	83	84	87	81	86	85	86
Oreg.	89	86	91	86	90	91	88	84	90	92
Calif.	87	88	89	89	--	--	84	75	83	79
U.S.	84	87	86	89	85	90	80	84	84	87

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	15	10	16
Mass.	77	120	110	120
R.I.	14	19	16	18
Conn.	135	170	150	160
N.Y.	1,149	1,390	1,120	1,050
N.J.	1,889	2,600	2,400	2,300
Pa.	2,570	3,000	2,900	2,900
Ohio	979	1,100	780	1,000
Ind.	368	500	365	390
Ill.	1,091	1,070	850	650
Mich.	2,908	3,200	3,100	3,300
Mo.	427	360	250	240
Kans.	122	135	80	160
Del.	111	90	75	70
Md.	458	490	460	500
Va.	1,404	1,950	1,500	1,800
W.Va.	651	840	660	750
N.C.	1,049	1,350	1,250	1,400
S.C.	3,213	2/ 5,300	2/ 5,500	4,800
Ga.	2,269	2/ 4,000	2/ 3,400	3,500
Ky.	202	190	150	145
Tenn.	182	180	200	190
Ala.	531	960	1,000	1,170
Miss.	317	443	420	420
Ark.	1,451	2,100	1,925	1,950
La.	75	145	160	180
Okla.	244	350	155	280
Texas	665	1,100	1,100	1,500
Idaho	293	350	240	220
Colo.	1,672	2/ 1,820	1,670	560
N.Mex.	156	160	185	35
Utah	498	420	470	190
Wash.	1,516	2,200	2,260	2,100
Oreg.	432	450	550	450
Calif., all	33,390	2/32,502	2/38,878	42,295
Clingstone 3/	22,239	2/21,043	2/25,377	28,752
Freestone	11,151	11,459	13,501	13,543
U.S.	62,528	71,069	74,339	76,809

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1958- New York, 70; Georgia, 175; Arkansas, 66; Washington, 100; 1959- Georgia, 90; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone, 250.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1958- South Carolina, 140; Georgia, 50; Colorado, 253; California, Clingstone, 1,291; 1959- South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 40; California, Clingstone, 1,416.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	60	55	35
N.Y.	529	625	570	500
Pa.	153	115	110	100
Ohio	118	60	60	55
Ill.	131	88	100	60
Mich.	989	2/ 1,400	1,300	1,150
Mo.	99	75	80	70
Va.	58	40	25	30
W.Va.	50	65	55	60
N.C.	81	94	55	80
Ga.	129	98	85	80
Ky.	57	50	30	25
Tenn.	88	140	125	110
Ala.	84	150	75	110
Miss.	104	108	85	90
Ark.	70	102	75	90
La.	57	55	50	50
Okla.	64	80	60	75
Texas	184	250	270	310
Idaho	86	120	80	55
Colo.	194	210	190	35
Utah	232	330	140	120
Wash.	5,353	4,700	4,140	3,240
Oreg.	5,676	5,500	5,500	4,900
Calif.	15,193	14,375	16,876	17,001
U.S.	29,981	28,890	30,191	28,431

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon

State	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	133,825	117,500	103,500	81,000
Bartlett	93,950	77,500	69,500	45,000
Other	39,875	40,000	34,000	36,000
Oreg., all	141,890	137,500	137,500	122,500
Bartlett	57,020	57,500	55,000	45,000
Other	84,870	80,000	82,500	77,500
Calif., all	364,600	345,000	405,000	408,000
Bartlett	322,300	312,000	366,000	370,000
Other	42,300	33,000	39,000	38,000
3 States, all	640,315	600,000	646,000	611,500
Bartlett	473,270	447,000	490,500	460,000
Other	167,045	153,000	155,500	151,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1958- Oklahoma, 4,000 bushels; Colorado, 20,000 bushels.

2/ Includes 20,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Equivalent tons Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	13,200	542,200	651,000	508,000
Fla., All	44,920	47,100	48,900	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,201,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,900	80,240	135,000	176,000
Other	43,137	44,100	45,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,025,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	1,800	53,980	74,200	81,000
Ariz.	492	270	500	18,950	10,400	19,200
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	64,650	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,820,400
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	23,697	23,300	19,000	912,300	897,000	732,000
Fla.	33,190	38,900	43,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,958,000
Texas	476	650	1,000	21,440	29,200	45,000
Ariz.	579	340	850	22,290	13,100	32,700
Total Valencia	57,942	63,190	64,350	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,767,700
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	40,200	32,200	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,240,000
Fla.	78,110	86,000	92,400	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,159,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	2,800	75,420	103,400	126,000
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,350	41,240	23,500	51,900
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,330	129,000	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,588,100
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	30,500	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,220,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	10,500	644,000	624,000	420,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,500	152,000	168,000	220,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,500	84,550	60,800	81,200
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	2,540	81,040	84,800	84,600
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,140	29,870	20,200	37,000
Other Areas	1,505	1,900	1,400	51,170	64,600	47,600
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	41,040	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,605,800
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	17,000	539,900	672,000	672,000
Ariz. 3/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	17,900	539,900	685,400	707,600
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
June 1 forecast of 1960 limes	—	—	340	—	—	13,600
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 302	300	550	4/ 13,467	13,500	24,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	2,800	203,850	202,000	126,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized-on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, June 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960		Average 1949-58	1959	1960
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 1/				GRAPEFRUIT:			
Calif.	81	75	77	Fla., All	64	52	68
Fla.				Seedless	66	57	68
Temple	--	65	72	Other	62	48	68
Other	70	55	71	Texas	48	74	80
Texas	54	77	83	Ariz.	78	88	71
Ariz.	74	82	58	Calif., All	82	74	79
La.	62	65	94	D.V.	82	83	78
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--	Other	82	67	80
VALENCIA ORANGES:				Total Grapefruit	60	64	73
Calif.	82	78	81	LEMONS:			
Fla.	69	64	70	Calif.	78	77	70
Texas	50	75	80	Ariz.	58	85	50
Ariz.	77	85	63	Total Lemons	--	--	--
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	LIMES:			
ALL ORANGES:				Fla.	76	68	64
Calif.	82	77	79	TANGELOS:			
Fla.	70	59	71	Fla.	--	60	66
Texas	53	76	82				
Ariz.	76	83	61				
La.	62	65	94	TANGERINES:			
Total, All Oranges	76	70	76	Fla.	63	51	70

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely from October through April.

1/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS, PRUNES, AND WALNUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	177,400	90,000	210,000	210,000
Washington	12,680	2/ 14,000	2/ 13,600	10,000
Utah	5,090	4,000	6,200	2,600
United States	195,170	108,000	229,800	222,600
PLUMS:				
California	80,000	61,000	2/ 93,000	80,000
PRUNES: 3/				
California	152,200	96,000	139,000	133,000
WALNUTS:				
California	68,840	82,200	58,500	69,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1958- Apricots, Washington,400.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1958- Apricots, Washington, 600; 1959- Apricots, Washington, 1,000; Plums, California,3,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Percent	Percent	Percent
PLUMS:			
Michigan	65	71	67
PRUNES:			
Idaho	75	75	22
Washington	66	78	37
Oregon	58	71	22
GRAPES:			
California, all	81	88	83
Wine varieties	80	85	82
Table varieties	80	89	83
Raisin varieties	81	88	84
OTHER CROPS:			
California			
Figs	82	75	93
Almonds	62	98	67
Florida			
Avocados	62	30	54

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties: Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	4,370	6,100	6,700	5,100
Pa.	1,160	1,100	1,000	500
Ohio	355	300	220	260
Mich.	9,400	13,500	13,500	14,000
4 Great Lakes States	15,285	21,000	21,420	19,860
Mont.	1,331	1,960	1,200	1,500
Idaho	2,522	2,750	1,280	580
Colo.	625	1,100	620	150
Utah	3,464	4,800	1,600	680
Wash.	18,920	2/ 18,500	2/ 13,700	11,600
Oreg.	22,560	25,300	24,900	17,500
Calif.	29,590	12,200	13,500	31,500
7 Western States	79,012	66,610	56,800	63,510
United States	94,297	87,610	78,220	83,370
Sour varieties 3/				
Mont.	298	340	380	40
Idaho	906	1,560	850	310
Colo.	1,722	1,770	2/ 1,350	500
Utah	2,095	2,250	850	710
Wash.	2,200	1,900	1,450	1,500
Oregon	3,210	3,300	3,400	2,900
6 Western States	10,431	11,120	8,280	5,960

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet cherries, Washington, 1958-320; 1959-400; Sour cherries, Colorado, 1959-102.

3/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 21.

SUGAR, BEET PULP, AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION - UNITED STATES 1/

Product	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Product	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	Thousand short tons				Thousand short tons		
Sugar, raw value:				Sugar beet pulp:			
Sugar beet	1,775	2,200	2/2,340	Molasses	312	484	3/
Sugarcane	549	579	616	Dried	103	158	3/
Total	2,324	2,779	2,956	Wet	1,566	1,372	3/
Sugar, refined basis:				Molasses:	Thousand gallons		
Sugar beet	1,659	2,056	2/2,187	Sugar beet	49,150	67,324	3/
Sugarcane	514	541	576	Sugarcane:			
Total	2,173	2,597	2,763	Edible	3,294	3,084	2,714
				Blackstrap 4/	45,378	40,300	42,826

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not available.
4/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage planted Average 1948-57	Acreage planted 1958	Acreage planted 1959	Acreage harvested Average 1948-57	Acreage harvested 1958	Acreage harvested 1959	Yield per harvested acre Average 1948-57	Yield per harvested acre 1958	Yield per harvested acre 1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Ohio	19,690	23,000	23,000	16,870	21,900	21,700	12.7	14.1	16.3
Mich.	74,110	77,300	78,200	63,560	71,400	74,100	11.3	15.6	17.5
Wis.	10,090	9,200	8,600	8,480	8,900	6,500	10.1	13.1	13.7
Minn.	62,760	73,400	75,300	58,170	72,900	70,900	10.9	12.1	12.4
N.Dak.	32,490	38,500	39,400	30,320	37,600	33,800	10.6	12.3	12.6
S.Dak.	4,910	5,900	6,300	4,470	5,600	6,000	11.8	13.0	13.7
Nebr.	57,010	64,800	66,000	52,590	61,100	63,900	14.1	14.8	17.3
Kans.	7,030	8,600	8,700	6,160	8,100	8,400	10.9	15.2	16.9
Mont.	54,650	57,400	57,700	51,380	55,900	52,600	13.3	15.0	15.7
Idaho	81,810	90,000	92,000	75,310	87,000	87,600	18.4	21.9	21.5
Wyo.	35,170	38,600	40,400	32,730	37,600	38,000	13.7	15.9	16.2
Colo.	132,030	146,100	148,600	119,210	142,100	143,200	15.8	16.7	17.0
Utah	31,340	34,200	32,800	29,190	31,500	31,200	15.2	13.6	18.3
Wash.	25,830	34,900	36,000	24,530	34,400	34,100	22.2	23.6	22.4
Oreg.	19,060	19,400	19,900	17,660	19,200	19,300	21.9	27.1	26.1
Calif. 1/	181,180	207,200	215,200	171,850	189,700	208,300	19.5	19.0	23.7
Other States 2/	6,890	6,300	6,500	6,110	5,800	5,800	13.8	17.2	17.9
U.S.	836,150	934,800	954,600	768,590	890,700	905,400	15.7	17.0	18.8
				Other States 2/					
Ind.	321	10	40	253	10	30	13.3	30.0	20.0
Ill.	2,034	1,880	2,060	1,860	1,760	1,790	16.2	22.3	22.8
Iowa	1,232	1,240	1,340	1,083	1,080	1,180	10.8	10.8	14.4
Texas	2,152	1,820	1,770	1,931	1,800	1,770	15.9	17.9	16.3
N.Mex.	768	770	800	645	720	640	3/ 7.7	12.9	12.7
Nev.	98	550	460	63	410	440	3/12.8	18.0	18.9

State	Production Average 1948-57	Production 1958	Production 1959	Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 4/ 1958	Season av. price per ton rec'd by farmers 4/ 1959	Value of production 1958	Value of production 1959
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Ohio	214	309	354	10.80	—	3,337	—
Mich.	718	1,112	1,299	11.10	—	12,343	—
Wis.	86	117	89	9.00	—	1,053	—
Minn.	636	883	880	11.60	—	10,243	—
N.Dak.	326	464	425	11.90	—	5,522	—
S.Dak.	53	73	82	12.70	—	927	—
Nebr.	744	902	1,107	12.40	—	11,185	—
Kans.	70	123	142	11.20	—	1,378	—
Mont.	680	839	827	12.20	—	10,236	—
Idaho	1,387	1,902	1,886	11.60	—	22,063	—
Wyo.	451	596	616	12.10	—	7,212	—
Colo.	1,881	2,372	2,437	12.30	—	29,176	—
Utah	443	429	572	12.00	—	5,148	—
Wash.	551	813	763	11.60	—	9,431	—
Oreg.	383	521	504	11.20	—	5,835	—
Calif. 1/	3,364	3,595	4,928	11.60	—	41,702	—
Other States 2/	83	100	104	10.20	—	1,016	—
U.S.	12,070	15,150	17,015	11.70	11.30	177,807	192,270
				Other States 2/			
Ind.	2.8	.3	.6	8.80	—	3	—
Ill.	29.5	39.2	40.8	8.80	—	345	—
Iowa	11.5	11.7	17.0	10.70	—	125	—
Texas	29.6	32.2	28.8	11.10	—	357	—
N.Mex.	4.9	9.3	8.1	11.10	—	103	—
Nev.	.8	7.4	8.3	11.20	—	83	—

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring. 2/ Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to $ 2.34 per ton in 1958 and approximately $ 2.40 in 1959.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
For sugar:									
Louisiana	254.8	219.0	250.0	20.8	22.3	20.3	5,252	4,879	5,073
Florida	37.2	34.4	46.4	33.8	37.9	38.2	1,249	1,303	1,771
Total	292.0	253.4	296.4	22.4	24.4	23.1	6,501	6,182	6,844
For seed:									
Louisiana	19.8	20.0	22.0	20.8	22.3	20.3	407	446	447
Florida	1.0	1.4	.7	33.8	37.9	38.2	34	53	27
Total	20.8	21.4	22.7	21.4	23.3	20.9	441	499	474
For sugar and seed:									
Louisiana	274.6	239.0	272.0	20.8	22.3	20.3	5,659	5,325	5,520
Florida	38.2	35.8	47.1	33.8	37.9	38.2	1,282	1,356	1,798
U.S. Total	312.8	274.8	319.1	22.4	24.3	22.9	6,942	6,681	7,318

State	Season average price per ton received by farmers 1/		Value of production	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
For sugar:				
Louisiana	7.30	6.93	35,617	35,156
Florida	8.14	7.55	10,606	13,371
Total	7.48	7.09	46,223	48,527
For sugar and seed:				
Louisiana	7.30	6.93	38,872	38,254
Florida	8.14	7.55	11,038	13,575
U.S. Total	7.47	7.08	49,910	51,829

1/ Does not include Government payments under the Sugar Act. The United States average for these payments, excluding abandonment and deficiency payments, amounted to $1.19 per ton in 1958 and approximately $1.16 in 1959.

PRODUCTS OF CANE HARVESTED FOR SUGAR 1/

Product	Unit	Louisiana	Florida	United States
Sugar production, raw value:	Thousand short tons			
Total - Av. 1948-57		426	124	549
1958	"	443	136	579
1959	"	441	175	616
Per ton of cane:				
Av. 1948-57	Pounds	162	197	169
1958	"	182	209	187
1959	"	174	198	180
Molasses production:				
Blackstrap 2/-Av. 1948-57	Thousand gallons	36,976	8,402	45,378
1958	"	31,090	9,210	40,300
1959	"	31,919	10,907	42,826
Edible - Av. 1948-57	"	3,294	---	3,294
1958	"	3,084	---	3,084
1959	"	2,714	---	2,714

1/ Based on data from Sugar Division, CSS.
2/ 80° Brix, including high test molasses made from frozen cane.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960	Production: Average 1949-58	1959	Ind. 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	100	1,979	1/1,860	1,000
California	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	115	2,854	1/2,688	2,645
-Other	4.5	3.6	4.7	109	110	125	500	396	588
Texas	3.0	.5	.9	49	120	60	136	60	54
Total	25.5	25.6	28.6	136.4	122.8	114.9	3,490	3,144	3,287
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties	14.6	13.2	13.9	124	140	135	1,812	1,848	1,876
Other Counties	11.4	6.9	6.6	74	80	95	842	552	627
South Carolina	10.4	6.0	7.0	81	90	95	836	540	665
Georgia	2.9	1.8	1.6	59	59	58	172	106	93
Alabama-Baldwin	18.1	12.0	15.5	100	120	120	1,842	1,440	1,860
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	50	547	435	450
Mississippi	10.8	9.0	8.0	40	50	49	434	450	392
Arkansas	13.7	7.6	6.8	50	59	61	680	448	415
Louisiana	10.6	7.2	7.2	42	52	55	441	374	396
Oklahoma	6.0	4.9	4.9	50	60	60	300	294	294
Texas	10.9	8.0	9.0	47	62	65	498	496	585
Arizona	5.3	7.8	9.8	226	250	275	1,189	1,950	2,695
California	57.1	45.0	53.7	262	325	310	14,910	14,625	16,647
Total	183.5	138.1	153.0	134.8	170.6	176.4	24,501	23,558	26,995
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	11.7	9.0	9.0	66	70	70	768	630	630
Kansas	4.4	2.3	2.2	58	100	90	258	230	198
Delaware	6.9	12.0	11.0	153	200	210	1,161	2,400	2,310
Maryland	3.8	2.7	2.6	103	120	120	385	324	312
Virginia-Eastern Shore	20.4	21.0	23.0	125	115	130	2,563	2,415	2,990
-Norfolk	3.7	1.9	1.6	98	90	95	375	171	152
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.5	64	70	75	527	455	488
North Carolina	12.6	8.8	8.8	65	85	110	810	748	968
Georgia	3.6	2.7	2.5	36	45	36	132	122	90
Kentucky	18.2	13.7	13.3	58	65	65	1,040	890	864
Tennessee	17.6	13.0	13.0	57	70	55	999	910	715
Texas	6.8	11.8	11.3	143	170	165	957	2,006	1,864
California	9.5	9.4	9.6	265	310	300	2,488	2,914	2,880
Total	127.5	114.8	114.4	98.6	123.8	126.4	12,461	14,215	14,461

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1959-Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during May 1959	Number of layers on hand during May 1960	Eggs per 100 layers 1959	Eggs per 100 layers 1960	Total eggs produced During May 1959	Total eggs produced During May 1960	Total eggs produced Jan.-May incl. 1959	Total eggs produced Jan.-May incl. 1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	2,896	2,654	1,879	1,848	54	49	281	258
N.H.	2,105	1,906	1,841	1,810	39	34	200	183
Vt.	743	774	1,860	1,947	14	15	76	75
Mass.	3,276	2,960	1,860	1,968	61	58	312	292
R.I.	387	366	1,885	1,897	7	7	37	36
Conn.	3,167	3,008	1,863	1,910	58	57	300	292
N.Y.	7,646	7,152	1,990	1,922	152	137	750	667
N.J.	11,810	10,418	1,832	1,817	216	189	1,014	910
Pa.	16,304	15,786	1,941	1,981	316	313	1,601	1,549
N.Atl.	48,334	45,024	1,897	1,908	917	859	4,571	4,262
Ohio	11,094	11,089	1,978	1,965	219	218	1,093	1,065
Ind.	10,999	10,651	1,990	2,034	219	217	1,090	1,054
Ill.	14,267	12,988	2,012	2,027	287	263	1,377	1,232
Mich.	7,650	7,464	1,916	1,931	147	144	716	694
Wis.	11,010	10,510	1,990	1,990	219	209	1,095	1,063
E.N.Cent.	55,020	52,702	1,983	1,994	1,091	1,051	5,371	5,108
Minn.	16,622	15,548	1,996	2,024	332	315	1,774	1,641
Iowa	23,258	21,554	2,062	2,089	480	450	2,441	2,227
Mo.	10,504	9,206	1,984	1,984	208	183	959	842
N.Dak.	2,620	2,552	1,984	1,996	52	51	246	230
S.Dak.	7,160	6,991	2,009	2,037	144	142	727	691
Nebr.	8,971	9,254	2,077	2,086	186	193	902	900
Kans.	8,208	7,737	2,065	2,058	169	159	795	716
W.N.Cent.	77,343	72,842	2,031	2,050	1,571	1,493	7,844	7,247
Del.	624	672	1,804	1,891	11	13	53	60
Md.	2,024	2,016	1,888	1,916	38	39	185	186
Va.	4,590	4,464	1,947	1,984	89	89	422	418
W.Va.	1,913	2,072	1,956	2,009	37	42	175	179
N.C.	9,633	9,501	1,944	1,941	187	184	872	859
S.C.	3,394	3,744	1,835	1,882	62	70	288	335
Ga.	7,287	8,026	1,891	1,938	138	156	663	734
Fla.	3,726	4,369	1,978	1,984	74	87	348	418
S.Atl.	33,191	34,864	1,916	1,950	636	680	3,006	3,189
Ky.	5,296	5,122	1,872	1,928	99	99	462	439
Tenn.	5,310	5,098	1,798	1,823	95	93	444	408
Ala.	5,055	4,950	1,866	1,872	94	93	438	431
Miss.	4,532	4,632	1,810	1,804	82	84	333	391
Ark.	3,813	4,119	1,928	1,965	74	81	339	348
La.	1,918	2,018	1,742	1,720	33	35	155	156
Okla.	4,148	4,042	1,941	1,944	81	79	381	352
Texas	12,900	12,573	1,829	1,817	236	228	1,123	1,063
S.Cent.	42,972	42,554	1,848	1,861	794	792	3,675	3,588
Mont.	1,142	1,142	1,962	1,941	22	22	111	108
Idaho	1,380	1,380	2,046	2,006	28	28	141	135
Wyo.	304	358	2,065	1,947	6	7	32	32
Colo.	1,502	1,444	1,885	1,970	28	28	132	126
N.Mex.	614	648	1,934	1,829	12	12	53	52
Ariz.	618	582	2,015	1,922	12	11	57	54
Utah	1,763	1,794	2,052	2,062	36	37	171	178
Nev.	96	96	1,844	1,928	2	2	8	10
Wash.	4,678	4,868	2,034	2,003	95	98	457	485
Oreg.	2,896	2,922	1,959	2,000	57	58	282	285
Calif.	22,178	24,832	2,043	1,996	453	496	2,146	2,292
West.	37,171	40,066	2,020	1,994	751	799	3,590	3,757
U. S.	294,031	288,052	1,959	1,970	5,760	5,674	28,057	27,151

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

USDA. AGRL. MARKETING SERVICE
EMMA F. DIEHL
MARKETING RESEARCH DIV.
3-11-59
ML-B